

THE SALT LAKE
HERALD-REPUBLICAN

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GOOD NEWS FOR UTAH!

The decision by Frank Pierce, acting
secretary of the Interior, that a home-
stead under the Smoot enlarged
homestead act can take up land, com-
ply with the provisions of the law, and
still maintain his residence reasonably
near the land, will mean the develop-
ment of hundreds of thousands of
acres of land in Utah that would have
lain practically worthless.

Senator Smoot, the author of the
act, wrote to Mr. Pierce some months
ago as the result of a number of let-
ters the Senator had received from
persons living in Utah, mostly from
Salt Lake and Ogden, as most of the
entries for land under the act have
come from persons living in these two
cities. They all desired to know
whether they would have to live on the
land, or whether they could comply
with the provisions of the act and
retain their homes in Salt Lake or
Ogden or Provo, as the case might be.

The act requires that the home-
stead farm the land or that it be
cultivated under his personal direc-
tion. Many of them felt that they
could do so and not necessarily ac-
tually take up residence upon the
land. Therefore, they asked Senator
Smoot to take up the matter with the
interior department, which he did. W.
L. Roberts of Salt Lake, who had
taken up land under the Smoot act,
wrote to the Utah senator, and asked
whether he could comply with the
provisions of the act and still live in
Salt Lake.

Senator Smoot enclosed this letter
in his own communication to the sec-
retary of the Interior, and this im-
portant decision is the result of this,
and is made public in the letter to
Senator Smoot. The secretary decides
that, if one can farm the land taken
up, or can have it farmed under his
own personal direction, this will com-
ply with the provisions of the act, and
the comfortable home in the capital
city or the larger towns of the state
need not be abandoned.

The effect of this upon the develop-
ment of Utah can easily be imagined.
There will be a rush to take up thou-
sands of acres, and even hundreds of
thousands of acres of dry farm land
will be placed under cultivation that
would have otherwise lain worthless
to the development of the state.

This publication makes one of the
most important pieces of news that
has been made public in Salt Lake for
some time. In fact, not in years has
come so important a news item to the
development of Utah. The Herald-
Republican recognized that fact and
gave it the prominence it deserved.
The news editors of The Herald-
Republican are on the job all the time,
and are giving the people what they
want: All the news all the time, when
it is news.

The Tribune, with its customary
policy of defaming the state and city,
and giving little space to anything that
is really of benefit, was lost in the
shuffle. Its editor, whose hatred of
correct grammar and proper English is
in the same measure as his ignorance
of it, has had the audacity to con-
demn The Herald-Republican for
printing this piece of news. Poor,
dear old Tribune! Always the same.

INFANT MORTALITY.

A conference on the prevention of
infant mortality will take place in
Baltimore in November under the
auspices of the American Association
for the Study and Prevention of In-
fant Mortality, which is making such
a noble fight for the lives of the help-
less infants.

All over the civilized world the
same subject is being discussed and
preventative measures advised, while
at the same time a campaign of edu-
cation is being carried on by earnest
and thoughtful men and women.

Owing to the declining birth rate
and heavy death rate, France was the
first country to call an international
conference on the subject, and a con-
gress was held in Paris in 1905. Two
years later the international organiza-
tion met in Brussels, and the third
meeting will be held in Berlin, under
the patronage of the German empress,
in September, 1911.

In the meantime organizations in
the various countries are giving their
time and money to the good cause.
The first conference on infant mor-
tality in the United States was held at
Yale university last November by the
American Academy of Medicine. As a
result the association was organized
and headquarters established in Balti-
more, from which the campaign of edu-
cation has been directed.

The heavy mortality among babies
during the present summer has brought
the problem into special
prominence. One statistician, after
comparing this season's infant death
rate with that of other years, re-
marked that it would go down in his-
tory as "the black summer of 1910."

In New York alone in one week
during the present summer 573 infants

were swept out of existence, and the
record in all the big cities of the coun-
try would have been equally as bad,
or even worse, had it not been for the
work done by the babies' life saving
stations throughout the country.

In New York, Philadelphia and Chi-
cago carefully organized campaigns of
prevention have been carried on.
Early last spring the work was begun
by conferences held by the health de-
partment officers with representatives
of all the agencies which deal with
either the mother or baby, and definite
plans of action were mapped out.
Physicians, health inspectors and vis-
iting nurses were assigned to cover
certain districts; life saving crews
were stationed at milk dispen-
saries and babies' clinics; the co-op-
eration of street cleaning gangs was
secured; and recreation piers, floating
hospitals, tent hospitals, on roofs or in
vacant lots were opened in an organ-
ized effort to keep the babies well.

It has long been recognized that im-
pure milk was the cause of a large
percentage of deaths among the little
ones, and such philanthropists as
Nathan Straus have been active in es-
tablishing depots for the distribution
of milk free from all impurities. Dur-
ing the present summer forty-nine
milk dispensaries have been in opera-
tion in Greater New York under the
auspices of various philanthropies.

Other cities have adopted the con-
sultation and the milk dispensary as
a means of reducing their infantile
death rate, and according to the latest
statistics reported by the United States
public health and marine hospital
service, milk depots are operated in
about thirty cities in the United States.
Only a few are conducted under the
auspices of local health departments;
the majority are supported by private
philanthropy.

Of all the work now being carried
on that of the American Association
for the Study and Prevention of In-
fant Mortality is by far the most im-
portant. Conservation of the lives of
the babies is of far greater moment
than conservation of our national re-
sources or the social and political
problems of the day.

VICE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Vice President James S. Sherman
closed a week of strenuous campaign-
ing for the Republican party at Okla-
homa City last night, where thousands
of the citizens of the new state
cheered him to the echo as he ham-
mered home the truth.

Mr. Sherman began his tour one
week ago yesterday at Clinton, Ill.,
where all the old-time Republican en-
thusiasm was shown. From Illinois,
the vice president went to Missouri,
no longer a stranger in the Republi-
can column. The Missourians gave
Mr. Sherman a warm welcome, and
there is every reason to believe that
his speeches on the tariff did a great
amount of good.

Then came the incursion into Okla-
homa. Not a discordant note was
struck by the vice president during
his week of earnest effort on behalf
of the party to which he belongs, and
in whose principles he believes.

Vice President Sherman is a Republi-
can. Being a Republican, he natu-
rally makes Republican speeches, and
it is pleasing to know that his defense
of protection in the southwest has
deeply impressed the citizens of those
states.

The vice president has had long ex-
perience as a legislator, and has
helped frame two or three tariff bills.
He knows his subject thoroughly, and
is generally regarded as an authority
whenever the question of protection
comes up. That is why great crowds
turned out to listen to his words in
Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma, and
that is why the people believed what
he heard.

Mr. Sherman has entered the cam-
paign early. Like the good Republi-
can that he is, he will be found in the
forefront of the battle until the end,
fighting for his principles.

DUTCH MAKE IT PAY.

Amsterdam is one of the European
cities owning its public utilities. The
report of the American consul at that
place on the tenth anniversary of the
municipal management of the gas
works contains considerable valuable
data. Success has not always attend-
ed municipal ownership. In the case
of the Amsterdam gas works, how-
ever, the showing is excellent.

On August 10, 1898, the personnel
amounted to 890 persons, which had
increased to 2,072 on August 10, 1908.
During the first year of municipal
management the wages paid amount-
ed to \$253,745, whereas during the
tenth year \$672,008 was paid. The
total wages paid during the past ten
years amounted to \$4,942,028. The
quantity of gas delivered during 1898
amounted to 31,278,903 cubic meters,
as against 32,652,958 cubic meters
during 1908. The number of gas
meters in use increased from 25,500
to 95,924.

The following amounts have been
paid during the ten years the gas fac-
tories have been under the manage-
ment of the city: Interest on capital,
\$2,170,334; paying off loans, \$1,955,-
822; contribution to the municipality,
\$3,341,165; written off, \$2,692,490;
special reserve fund, \$442,200; pur-
chase price of factory, \$6,917,002;
for improvements, \$3,947,586; total
\$10,864,579. As there was written off
\$2,692,490, the value of the gas fac-
tories after ten years, including pipes
and grounds, amounts to \$8,172,089.

The cost of maintaining the fac-
tories in 1908 was \$139,082, and ex-
penses outside the factories aggre-
gated \$57,923. The total receipts of
the gas works in 1908 were \$2,979,-
597, and the total expenditures \$1,-
795,759, leaving a balance of \$1,183,-
838. The amount of coal used for dis-

tillation was 266,437 tons, and the
average amount of gas produced per
100 kilos (220 pounds) of coal was
29,837 cubic meters. The deliveries
of coke amounted to 4,029,256 bush-
els, of which 2,818,634 bushels were
uncrushed and 1,210,622 bushels
crushed. Pearl coke deliveries aggre-
gated 379,595 bushels, and coke sift-
ings 295,355 bushels. Coal tar pro-
duced amounted to 5,396 tons, or 9.44
pounds per 220 pounds of coal.

Unfortunately the report does not
give the prices charged consumers
for gas during the ten-year period of
municipal ownership. Presumably
they were no higher than they would
have been had private interests re-
mained in control. It may even be
suspected that they were much cheap-
er, for the Dutch burghers wouldn't
stand for exorbitant rates very long.

Municipal ownership of the public
utilities hasn't made much progress
in the United States for a variety of
reasons, chief among which is the
fact that the people are afraid to
trust their own public servants. It is
in the city governments of this coun-
try that grafters get in their work
and snap their fingers at the law. If
we are to have a campaign for public
honesty, let's begin by turning on the
light in the municipalities.

REFUSE TO SELL "BABY
KILLERS."

Mention was made the other day
of the fact that under the pure food
and drug law it is impossible to pre-
vent the manufacture and sale of
soothing syrups containing poisonous
ingredients, which have very properly
been denominated "baby killers" by
one of the government experts at
Washington.

Conscience has come to the rescue
in Philadelphia, where the Associa-
tion of Retail Druggists has taken a
step in safeguarding the health of in-
fants and young children by refusing
to sell soothing syrups. Similar ac-
tion is said to be contemplated in
several other Pennsylvania cities and
in the national capital and Baltimore.
At a recent meeting the Philadelphia
Druggists' association adopted these
resolutions:

We, the members of the Philadelphia
Association of Retail Druggists, re-
cognizing the danger to public
health by the indiscriminate sale
and use of habit-forming drugs,
when present in proprietary or
patent medicines, especially that
class of preparations included un-
der "soothing syrups" and "com-
forters," designed for use for in-
fants; also appreciating the ear-
nest efforts of the director of the
department of public health and
charities of Philadelphia to limit
the sale and use of these dan-
gerous preparations.

Resolved, That the members of the
Philadelphia Association of Retail
Druggists discourage the sale,
unless ordered by a physi-
cian on prescription, of any prop-
rietary or patent preparation
containing these habit-forming
drugs; and also
Resolved, That this association com-
mend Dr. Joseph S. Neff, director
of the department of public
health and charities, for his
earnest efforts to prevent this in-
discriminate sale and use of such
dangerous preparations, and that
the members of this association
give to the department every pos-
sible aid and encouragement in
this excellent work.

In the absence of a stringent law
on the subject the action of the Phi-
ladelphia druggists is to be commended,
and if their example is generally fol-
lowed a great reform will have been
accomplished without a display of
pyrotechnics such as usually accom-
panies efforts of this kind.

While the heaven is working,
the campaign of education should con-
tinue with unabated vigor. Mothers
should be brought to a realization of
the fact that narcotics should never
be given an infant or a little child ex-
cept upon the prescription of a rep-
utable physician. Their use means the
bringing up of a "dope fiend" unless
the Angel of Death mercifully inter-
venes.

NEW JERSEY HORRORS.

This has been a bad year in New
Jersey for such of its citizens as have
not become used to the humming-
birds known as mosquitoes in that lo-
cality. In fact, every year is a bad
year in New Jersey in this respect.

In their despair the sufferers have
turned to Thomas A. Edison and
urged him to turn his inventive
genius against the pest for which
Jersey has become noted throughout
the civilized world.

Mosquitoes do not bother Mr. Edi-
son. Being deaf he cannot hear their
approach and he is not poisoned by
reason of having been fed upon by the
long-billed tormentors of the New Jer-
sey variety. Consequently Mr. Edison
has not responded to the appeal of
his less fortunate fellow citizens.

Down south in the yellow fever dis-
tricts they pour coal oil on the stag-
nant pools and damp spots, the breed-
ing places of the mosquitoes, this
being what the doctors would call
rational treatment. At any rate, they
don't come to life after being dosed
with the oil.

It may be the same treatment
would not work in New Jersey. Per-
haps nothing less than 1,760 volts of
electricity would finish the adult
pests, and that there is no known
method of preventing their hatching.
The citizens might try the oil, how-
ever, and if that does not suffice take
their mosquitoes to Edison and let
him electrocute them.

More water vapor has been discov-
ered in the atmosphere of Mars, so the
astronomers have been allowing more
gas to escape.

The duke of the Abruzzi should
either come to the scratch or re-
nounce all right and title to the girl.

The emperor of Korea deserves little
sympathy. A real monarch would have
gone down sword in hand.

First Showing of 1910 Fall and
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We grow enthusiastic when we contemplate our display of clothing for men, youths and boys. All the popular styles and fabrics now being shown in New York will be found here—never before was our display more varied, more stylish or more up-to-the-minute than now.

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Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway Co.

Saltair Beach Time Table

Trains Leave Salt Lake.	Trains Arrive Salt Lake.
9:30 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
12:15 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
2:45 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
5:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
8:45 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
10:15 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
	12:15 a. m.

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speedily cured by my method, which
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few weeks at longest, and in any case
for a small outlay of money at most.

I AM
THE POOR MAN'S
FRIEND
AND
THE RICH
MAN'S DOCTOR

So Call, No Matter How Poor

I do not claim to cure a case in
a few days, then take weeks to re-
lieve it and months to cure it, but I
do claim, and can prove, that I can
cure forever any diseased man who
will come to me in time. My method
is scientific, and has only been based
as such after years of trial and a
vast experience.

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A SURE CURE

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after carefully studying every claim I
make and upon investigation does not
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I DO NOT TREAT ALL DISEASES, BUT I CURE ALL I TREAT

LOST VITALITY

Cured in a few weeks. Improvement
from the start. If you suffer from
loss of energy and ambition, feel
tired when you arise in the morning,
lame back, dizziness, spots before
the eyes, and feel you are not the
man you once were I will cure you
for life.

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Cured by absorption in a short
time, no pain, no cutting, no opera-
tion. By my method the urethral
canal is healed and entire system
restored to its healthy state. No
failures; no pain or loss of time.

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treatment gives old men the vigor of
youth, makes middle-aged men
strong and revitalizes the nerves
when exhausted from overwork or
worry. It cures nervous and general
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Pad for the cure of weak men has
no equal. It acts directly on the
seat of the weakness and gives
quick and lasting results. By the
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sorbent Pad new vim and vigor is
infused direct into the weakened
system. The circulation of the blood
is increased, inflamed surfaces are
healed, and Nature is assisted in re-
storing the diseased and weakened
system to the normal strong, vigor-
ous state.

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